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URGENT NEED FOR COAL MINERS

Thames Valley Flooding

London, Mar. 13.
Danger warnings were flashed to villages along the upper Thames to-day as 12 hours of rain, and melting snow banks pushed at least five major rivers out of their banks and flooded dozens of towns in Middle and Southern England.

The Thames at Windsor, three feet above normal, had already flooded part of the Castle grounds and was rising an inch an hour. Soaring temperatures, up to 54 degrees in some sections, sent snow water pouring into small tributaries. Thousands of acres of farmland were under water and lifeboats were called out to rescue families cut off by rising floods in isolated districts.

The police rowed to the front door of a house at Knotley Green and rescued a family which had awakened to find six feet of water in the living room.

Railroads which were contending with new blizzards in North England and Scotland, had to curtail services to the South because of washouts. The southern railway line from London to Brighton was blocked by landslides of thousands of tons of earth, loosened by the thaw and continuous rain.

CUT OFF BY BLIZZARD
Scotland was almost cut off from England by a blizzard and the Lake District of Northern England reported its heaviest snowfall of the winter.

Drifts of 14 feet blocked all but one main road from England to Scotland. Passengers on several buses and at least one train spent the night trapped in snowdrifts in high mountain passes in Edinburgh. A husband and wife, who were wearing only thin dance frocks, were lost on rescue parties were searching through a blinding snow storm. The girls, all laundry workers, had attended a dance at which the "Laundry Queen" of Scotland was elected.

Besides the Thames, the River, Willard, Ouse and Plun were breaking through their banks and villages were reported under water in the Suffolk fens, Wiltshire, Surrey, Berkshire, Essex and Kent. Breaks in land transportation delayed deliveries of coal, but the easing of gales in the Channel allowed collier shipments to return to normal.—United Press.

CHURCHILL TO WARN GOVT.

London, March 13.
Mr. Winston Churchill, Opposition Leader, is to be asked to warn Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, that unless an assurance is received that the Labour Government will govern constitutionally and that Labour Ministers act within the law, it will be the duty of the Opposition to place the facts before the public and recommend them to petition the King to dissolve Parliament.

One thousand delegates to the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations heard a member to-day recommend to the Executive Council of the Union that this request should be made to Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

The Budget And Income Tax

MR. FOLLOWES' budget speech yesterday was a superb example of suave readjustment between gloomy prediction and happy realization. He depressingly forecast 12 months ago that Hongkong would face a deficit of \$110,000,000 on March 31; in fact, it turns out to be less than half that amount. On recurrent items for the coming year the Financial Secretary estimates that he can balance the budget. In view of Mr. Followes' well-known cautiousness, the colony can confidently expect the final surplus to be substantially bigger. He gave, of course, the usual warnings: no surplus balances, no reserve fund, unknown debts of the past, the danger of an economic slump. But even those threats could not rob the speech of its most important conclusion: that the colony is much better off financially than our experts expected.

Government's decision to float a loan to meet non-recurrent expenditure is sensible. It helps to spread liability and will absorb a certain amount of idle capital—one of the biggest inflationary threats confronting the colony to-day. Nevertheless, pleasing though the estimates are in general form, there is room for justifiable criticism. Revenue designed to give a credit balance by the end of the financial year includes an estimated \$16,000,000 from income tax. That figure in itself is sufficient to deny the necessity or desirability of direct taxation. Mr. Followes tacitly admits that his revenue estimates are once again based on conservatism—that not only are they capable of being well exceeded, but that it is more than possible a number of expenditure items will be much less than forecast. It is conceivable that finally Government will require only about half of the \$16,000,000 earmarked as income tax contribution, and it is futile to suggest that any such amount could not be raised by alternative methods. The 1947-48 budget should give both the Taxation Committee and the Executive Council pause to think before they decide on any irrevocable decision regarding the imposition of direct taxation.

England Facing Big Industrial Setback

London, Mar. 13.
Britain faces a greater industrial setback than there has been this winter, unless at least 35,000 more men enter the coal industry in the near future, Mr. Arthur Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, told United Press in an exclusive interview.

This 52-year-old stocky, bespectacled Communist, a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and one of the most dynamic personalities in British trade unionism, was the only public man who prophesied several months ago that this winter an unprecedented coal crisis would cause a large scale industrial breakdown and the unemployment of 1,000,000 men.

For years Horner has urged the Government to take action to bring more men to the mines, by improving conditions and offering them special incentives.

"The simple fact is that the less than 700,000 men now working in the mining industry are quite insufficient to produce the country's need of coal," he said. "Do not blame the miners for the coal crisis—they are out to the last inch. Recent production figures prove that. And 150,000 of them are over 50 years of age."

Mr. Horner said that 730,000 men would give the mine industry an "effective manpower" of 885,000, as the nature of the work made it physically impossible for a miner to advance to work the full number of days a week. In addition, one in every four miners was injured every year.

Attracting men into the coal industry was Britain's most vital problem of the moment, Mr. Horner said. The National Union of Mineworkers had definite ideas how this could be done, which he and other Union representatives placed before the Prime Minister and his Emergency Coal Committee.

WAGES INSUFFICIENT
"The present weekly minimum wage of £5 for underground work and £4 10s for work above ground is not enough," Mr. Horner said. "Personally I think that, by to-day's standards, a miner's work is worth £10 a week, but we are not going to ask for that. But we want an all-round increase of £2 a week. You must have a minimum of £7 a week to-day to maintain a family."

He recalled that, before the war, Britain's miners had been 85th from the top in the list of the country's wage rates.

Other incentives would also have to be offered by the government to get the required manpower, he said. The coal field had to have absolute housing priority, as well as priority of scarce consumer goods. At present, Mr. Horner said, men preferred to draw unemployment benefit to working in the mines.

Mr. Horner said his union was strongly opposed to directing men to work in the mines. Mining was a skilled job and only willing men could do it. He pointed out, however, that miners were at present prevented from leaving the industry by the Essential Works Order.

OPPOSES FOREIGN LABOUR
Though Mr. Horner fully recognizes the need for more men in Britain's coal mines, he is strongly against the use of foreign labour. Only under the greatest pressure and strictest safeguards had his union agreed to allow former

Polish soldiers to work in the pits, and there had to be no consultations about the employment of any other foreigners. "I do not believe foreigners could be welded into the manpower of this country in any large numbers," Mr. Horner said. "Firstly, on grounds of ideology, for our miners are very progressive and unanimously anti-Fascist. Secondly, I do not think sufficient will volunteer."

On no account, he said, would the union allow any foreigners to be directed into the industry. All would have to join voluntarily. "In all cases of employment of foreigners, the union will insist on the most complete assurances that the introduction of such a labour force would not be used to circumvent the status of the British miner," Mr. Horner said.

Asked about the possible employment of German prisoners of war, Mr. Horner said: "We have told the government that if individual prisoners of war volunteer for mine work, we have no objection to accepting them. But they must volunteer, must be accepted as union members and must work under union conditions. We shall not tolerate forced prisoner labour."

Mr. Horner said he believed that, in principle, those German prisoners able to work in coal mines should be speedily repatriated to mine coal in the Ruhr and the Saar.

Commenting on the possibility of government's importing of displaced persons and other foreigners to work in Britain's coal mines, Mr. Horner said this was a "ridiculous proposition." He added: "There have been no conversations on this subject, and the government have not consulted my union in any way, nor have we sanctioned the employment of these people."

According to Mr. Horner, those displaced persons who are in good health were mainly Nazis and Fascists, whom the union would not agree to have in the industry. Those with a democratic outlook had been so badly treated that it would take many months to rehabilitate them. Mr. Horner said that whatever the trend of future events would be, his union would insist on three qualifications for any foreigner allowed to work in British mines: (1) a knowledge of English, as the employment of any one not knowing the language in a coal mine might cause a serious disaster; (2) that there would have to be no compulsion; (3) that all men working in the mines would have to be trained for their job.

He said Britain's miners were politically conscious and placed the general need of the working class above their own temporary advantage. But though the coal mines were now nationalized under a Labour Government, his union remained completely independent and reserved its freedom of action to improve the status of its members.—United Press.

HONOUR FOR LUCY WANG

Boston, Mar. 13.

Boston University to-day conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities on Miss Lucy Wang, president of Hwanan College, Foochow, and one of China's most distinguished educators.

Miss Wang is a descendant of five generations of Chinese scholars. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

When the Japanese overran her college, she carried on in the interior of the country by moving much equipment there.—Associated Press.

Postage Stamps

Arrive

The Postmaster-General announced this morning that a quantity of postage stamps in denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2 and \$5 has just arrived. The stamps are now available for public sale.

The consignment comprises: 25 cents—54,000; 50 cents—246,000; \$1—442,680; \$2—9,600; \$5—60,720. More stamps of similar denominations are on the way, and officials are confident there will be no future shortages.

The stamps have been on order for many months past, but their despatch from England has been delayed.

Soviets Still Hankering For China Discussion

GENERAL MARSHALL'S ATTITUDE

Moscow, Mar. 14.
Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov asked the United States and Britain to discuss the Chinese question informally. This was confirmed by the Soviet Radio after reports were heard that Mr. Molotov had sent a note on the subject to the U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall and the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

Both American and British sources were silent on the situation which it is believed would not be received with open arms by the two Western powers since they had already rebuffed Mr. Molotov's attempt to place the Chinese question on the agenda of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

On the Chinese question Marshall had taken the stand that if China was discussed in Council, China must be present.

The Moscow radio said Russia had not objected to a proposal that a China representative attend the proposed meeting.

Molotov's insistence on discussing the China question was believed by some observers to be motivated by the desire to press an attack against the United States foreign policy on all fronts—Europe as well as the Orient.

SUSTAINED ATTACKS
The opening day of the Foreign Ministers' Council found the Soviet spokesman making sustained attack on many subjects against the United States.

Since Marshall had been a key figure in the making of the American policy in China, the latest Molotov move also was aimed at Marshall and it was expected that the outspoken President Truman's address would likely spur the Soviet campaign.

Up to a late hour the Chinese Mission in Moscow said it had not heard a word of invitation by Molotov, but it also said the Chinese Government would consider a conference without China, an infringement on China's sovereignty.

Persons who attended the meeting, said no mention was made of the Chinese question.

**"VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM" TO
NANKING REPORTED**

Washington, Mar. 13.

The Scripps-Howard newspapers to-day published their own report from China that UNRRA has issued a "virtual ultimatum" to the Nanking Government to deliver 20,000 tons of relief goods to the Chinese Communists by March 31, or face curtailment of the whole Chinese aid programme.

The report said Yenan insists on getting 45 per cent. of the total UNRRA allotment for China on the ground that that is the ratio of the Chinese population living in Communist-held areas.

The Scripps-Howard dispatch quotes Maj-Gen Lowell Rocks as admitting that pressure was being applied on the Chinese Government to provide relief goods to the Communists, but insists there was no ultimatum.

Gen Rocks was quoted as saying: "We have issued no ultimatum. We have not said we would cut them off, but the Chinese Communists have received very little and we are trying to get them more."

"In protesting to the Chinese Government that it has not lived up to commitments, we said we would

U.S. CONTEMPLATING AID TO HUNGARY

Reactions To Truman's Speech

Washington, Mar. 13.

The United States Government has under consideration various possible means of extending additional economic assistance to Hungary, Reuter learned authoritatively to-day.

State Department officials declined to comment upon their continuing programme of economic aid to Hungary or to relate it to President Truman's expression of United States determination to prevent the subjugation of free people to Communist-inspired totalitarian regimes.

They recalled, however, that when granting to the Hungarian Government the \$15,000,000 increase in surplus property credit last month, the Department issued a statement saying:

"It is hoped that arrangements can be concluded at an early date under which further economic aid for Hungary will be forthcoming."

Mr. Truman's speech.—Associated Press. "It is hoped that arrangements can be concluded at an early date under which further economic aid for Hungary will be forthcoming," Reuter.

TROOPS FOR GREECE
Athens, Mar. 13.
Official Greek spokesmen said that President Truman's request for "United States military and civilian personnel" to be sent to Greece must be interpreted as implying the eventual arrival of American troops in Greece.

The future of British military and police missions in Greece would be a matter for agreement between Britain and the United States, they said.

The Greek inner cabinet met this morning to draft a message to the Greek people, announcing President Truman's proposals for assistance. The security of space in the single page of Athens newspapers prevented much comment on President Truman's message, but his statement was reported under banner headlines.—Reuter.

EQUIPMENT FOR TURKEY
Istanbul, Mar. 13.
Some of the aid by President Truman in his message to Congress last night will be used to provide the Turkish Army with modern equipment to enable it to "face efficiently any emergency and to remain in the Middle East bastion of free nations", official sources declare in Ankara to-day.

The first reactions to President Truman's speech are summed up by one Turkish observer as follows: "Although the Turks are resolved if need be to oppose the Soviet claims alone with an army of 1,000,000 they never doubted that British and American sympathies would eventually crystallise into such material support."

American credits will also be used to strengthen Turkish economy and speed up the industrialisation plans.—Reuter.

ACTION TO BE SOUGHT
Washington, Mar. 14.
The Senate Republican leaders arranged for an early decision on President Harry Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey against communism.

They will seek action on the proposal by March 31, when the British plan to renege.

Senator Robert Taft, Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee announced that March 31 is "a firm date" by which the administration wants congress to complete the action.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee also set the same date for a deadline in announcing plans for his group to hold public hearings.

He suggested that the house of the Foreign Affairs Committee also hold

hearings. The plan is for the house to act first on the proposals—providing U.S.\$400,000,000 in cash and authorising indirect military help.

What the House does will largely determine whether the deadline is met, despite plans laid by the Senate leaders.—Associated Press.

PRESS ASTONISHED

London, Mar. 13.
The British press is astonished at the bluntness of President Truman's message in Congress and the far-reaching change in the United States policy which it implies. On the whole, reaction is favourable.

The Independent Times says that the request for \$400,000,000 to help Greece and Turkey was bold and the arguments with which he supported it were bolder still. "His speech will reverberate widely and not the least in Moscow, where its effect should be at least to increase the candour and realism of the Foreign Ministers' discussion. It may also with advantage extend their scope."

"A firm American policy will be very far from being aggressive and if it brings greater security to the world it will be security benefiting all without exception."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph thinks that President Truman has "shown penetrating insight into the needs of the moment and has taken a bold and courageous step in immediately appealing to Congress to meet the nation's responsibilities with appropriate action."

DISTURBING PESSIMISM

The Labour Daily Herald, urging on all Americans that the only way to avoid war is to work for unity among the great powers, says that the most disturbing aspect of President Truman's statement is its pessimism.

"The question is to what extent will the American people as a whole accept the thesis that the well-being of the world rests mainly upon the might of the United States as a counter-force to the might of Russia?"

"If that belief takes hold of America—and it is matched as it will be by increasing hostility in Russia—the prospect of an armed clash between the two greatest powers on earth becomes frighteningly clear. And such a clash in the atom age would finally destroy our sick civilization," it declares.

President Truman's statement is roundly condemned by the Communist Daily Worker. "Stripped of its verbiage, the President's speech means that Greece and Turkey are now to become colonial appendages of the United States," it asserts.

"The real purpose of the American dollars is to save the tottering rulers of Greece and dictators of Turkey and to drive back the advancing forces of Democracy. There is no more reason why the United States should be interested in seizing Greece and Turkey as protection against the Soviet Union than the Soviet Union should be interested in seizing Cuba and Mexico as protection against the United States."—Reuter.

WHAT TASS THINKS

Moscow, Mar. 14.
Tass, circulating to the Russian press the first account of President Truman's speech, declared: "Frankly it is directed against the democratic elements in Greece."—Associated Press.

WHEAT, MEAT FOR BRITAIN

London, Mar. 13.
The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, just back from Washington and Canada, told a press conference that he had arranged for enough deliveries of meat and wheat to sustain Britain's present austerity rations.

He denied that there was any sign of a food crisis for Britain in the next few months, unless conditions radically altered, which he did not expect.

However, following his usual practice, he would not predict when bread and meat rationing would end. He expressed "hope" that bread rationing might end this summer, but admitted: "It is just a hope."—United Press.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Ida Lupino for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you direct answers and good advice.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—My body skin is dry and itchy and after every bath is red and even drier. Help!"

—LOUISE.
You should check this condition with your physician. Perhaps it is a matter of diet regulation. For local relief, try oatmeal baths or use lavender meal to soften the water. Rub well and massage with a creamy hand lotion. Avoid extremes in water temperatures—it must be neither freezing cold nor very hot.

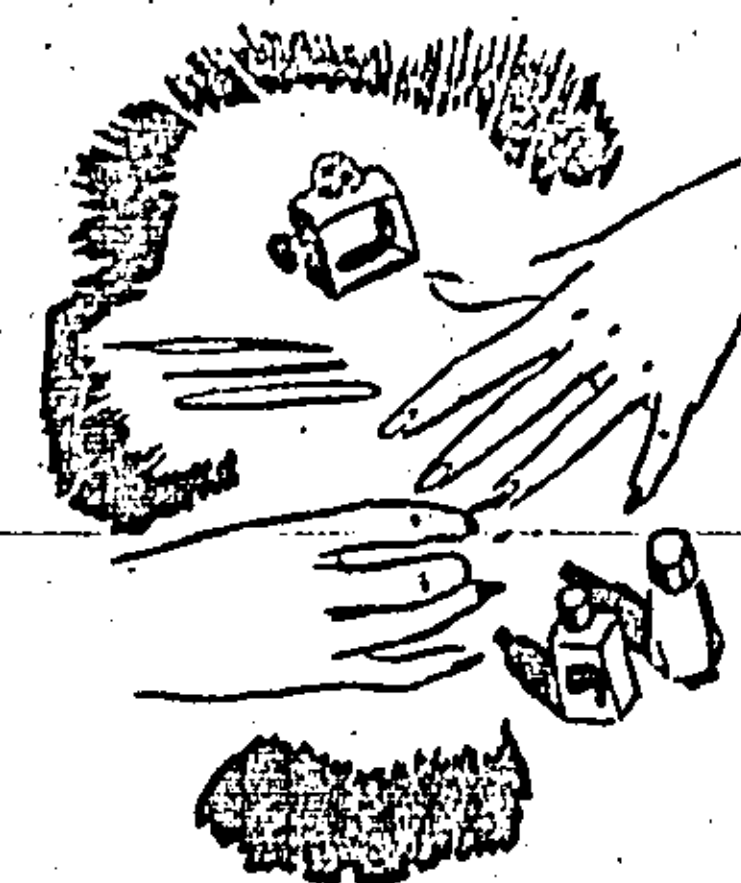
"Dear Lois Leeds—My wrists are very slender. How can I dress them up?"—MISSY.

Wide cuff bracelets will do the trick! And wear long gloves, crushed down at the wrists. Both gloves and bracelets are beautifying and very fashionable.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My pores are so coarse. Is there something that will help to refine them?"

—MRS. B. F.
Yes, astringent for toning and an astringent cream, often called "pore cream". Apply lightly every night.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



If your nail polish wears off easily, try removing a hairline of the lacquer before it dries. If your lips are not smooth, use a bit of cold cream before you apply your lipstick. If wisps of hair hang loose try a tiny touch of damp soap rubbed up on the hair.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"My children have asked me to live with them, but I want to keep on being their friend!"

China's Civil War Is The Chief Enemy Of Yellow River Project

Concluding a new series of articles

By JOHN RODERICK
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Shortsightedness, technical miscalculation and nature's capriciousness have combined to block the Yellow River project, but the most prevalent and powerful antagonist is the Chinese civil war.

The magnificent plan for returning this natural giant to its old northern course could not but run counter to the stratagems of war worked out on the drawing boards of militarists in Nanking and Yenan.

This fact became unmistakably evident in mid-July 1946. O. J. Todd, UNRRA's chief engineer in charge of the project saw hundreds of feet of the dam he had nearly completed for stopping the southward escape of the waters wiped out by a premature flood weeks before. Unwilling to admit defeat, he hurriedly began preparing for a partial diversion of the river into its old bed by the end of July.

The civil war intruded abruptly into his calculations.

A look at the map in the area will show the reason why.

The Lunghai railroad, China's main east to west artery, runs just south of the Yellow River. The floods had washed out the bridge in this region. In this general area, also, the north-south rail line connecting Peiping and Hankow joins the Lunghai by means of a strip between Kaileng and Hsiao-chi. To divert the river might wash out the only railway bridge across the then waterless old river bed. National armies based on Hsiao-chi and moving northward towards the Communist stronghold of Hanton then would be cut off from transportation.

The government ordered Todd to stop his preparations.

Then, on July 25, a second major agreement was signed by UNRRA, CNRRA and the Communist CLARA, which is CNRRA's Red counterpart, for a payment to the settlers on the old river bed who had to move out of the way of the impending flow of water.

Nanking Countermanded

Nanking countermanded the order to Todd, and the stage appeared set for a resumption of work. At this point the Communists started a drive on the Lunghai railway, burned one of Todd's supply trains and caused further delays.

By October, the government still had not made the promised payment, and UNRRA threatened to withdraw unless action was taken. The Executive Yuan approved CNRRA's agreement and plans were again made close to the dam by January 1. Yenan raised a storm of objection, pointing out that though the government had approved, the money still had not been delivered.

By now, the river had begun to filter back into its old route and a trickle of muddy water began washing towards the sea on December 23. The Communists advised Todd that if he did not halt his efforts, they could not be responsible for the consequences. That they could easily have blown up the entire project is agreed. Convinced, he acquiesced, but the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, a government organ, made it known that it had a direct order from Chiang Kai-shek to push on.

Another Washout

By the middle of January a considerable flow had passed Kaileng. Meanwhile, another washout of the rushing dam caused another delay.

The Communists next charged that the project was being made a diversion of war, since by its early diversion it would cut off the Communists in Shantung—against whom the government has recently opened a major drive—from their western bases.

On February 10 in Shanghai a compromise was announced. Todd was directed to proceed immediately to supervise repair of the old dykes while a convoy of relief supplies was dispatched to the flooded areas in the south. There was provision for building new dykes but no mention was made of the deferred payments, or the UNRRA project for building industries. The Communists, it was assumed, were satisfied by the prospect of further postponement, though nothing was said publicly on this point.

Relief Sent

In late February, the way again appeared opened for resumption of progress when a major agreement was made, to the satisfaction of Yenan, providing for the shipment of some 22,000 tons of goods to the Red-held areas of the old bed. These are to be distributed to the settlers who already are reported moving in a trickle away from the lands they moved on to eight years ago.

UNRRA dispatched a man to Kaileng to begin parceling out five billion Chinese dollars to aid in the removal.

The river, meanwhile, is flowing in a thin, muddy stream less than a foot deep in some sections. The recent agreement made it apparent that the government is now committed to the UNRRA-suggested programme of building numerous small industries to employ the displaced persons. Factories for the manufacture of matches, cloth,

cigarettes and paper and for weaving and dyeing are scheduled—if the promises are carried out—to spring up.

Direct Relief

One third of the 15 billion which the National Government has agreed to go into direct relief. Another third will pay for equipment in setting up the new industries.

Proof of the new note of co-operation is the erection at Shanghai of the resettlement work, of a radio transmitter manned by Communists for constant communication with Shanghai headquarters of UNRRA.

With these preparations made and steps already begun an early closure of the gap, perhaps by early spring, is foreseeable.

London Gang War Feared

There is a restless shifting of smallest time racketeers under way in London's bright lights district—the West End—and Scotland Yard is preparing for an outbreak of gang warfare on a far larger and grimmer scale than the pre-war razor slappings and beatings that characterised the "protection" racket.

The Yard is afraid that gang warfare this time may mean guns. Most racketeers were in the forces during the war and acquired the habit of using weapons. Already there have been threats of shootings, but most of the damage so far has been done by the inevitable razor or black-jack. Brass knuckle-dusters are also in action.

When the battle is joined—and there have been a few skirmishes in night clubs and restaurants already—it will be for control of the black market, for the profitable street barrow trade in fruit, but mostly for the rights to "protect" night clubs and bookmakers at the tracks.

At the tracks, racketeers pass around what is known as "the Golden Bucket." From this the bookmaker lifts the sponge to swab the bookmaker's bets for the new prices. In return for this service he must drop a sum of money into the bucket.

Night Club "Protection"

As in the United States, night clubs which deny they need protection have windows broken, guests intimidated or other violence done.

Two of the toughest gangs go under the names of "King's Cross" and "Aldgate"—both being the names of sections of London. But they are drawn to the West End by the better chance of loot.

One of the worrying factors to police about the outbreak is the "fronting" of the current gangs. Recently they selected one of the best known and biggest public restaurants in the West End, directly on Piccadilly, for a battle with chairs and bottles.—United Press.

Chinese Nurses In Melbourne

Two Chinese nurses from Singapore have arrived in Melbourne for two years' specialised training in child and infant welfare.

The nurses, Alice Chia and Oei Soh, are the first holders of the A.F.F. Malayan Nursing Scholarships. They began graduate studies at Melbourne's Children's Hospital a few days after their arrival.

The scholarships were awarded by the wartime Australian overseas army as a gesture of appreciation of the aid given by Chinese people in Singapore to Australian troops taken prisoner by the Japanese.—Associated Press.

Women For Bengal Medical Service

For the first time in its history, the Government of Bengal has appointed five women doctors to the provincial medical service. Four are Hindus and the fifth is a Muslim, says Associated Press.



ALLIED HQ MOVING TO LEGHORN

The oldest Allied Forces headquarters, started by General Dwight Eisenhower in Africa and located at Caserta since early 1944, will be transferred to Leghorn on April 6 as one of the last moves in the Anglo-American evacuation of Italy, it was announced to-night.

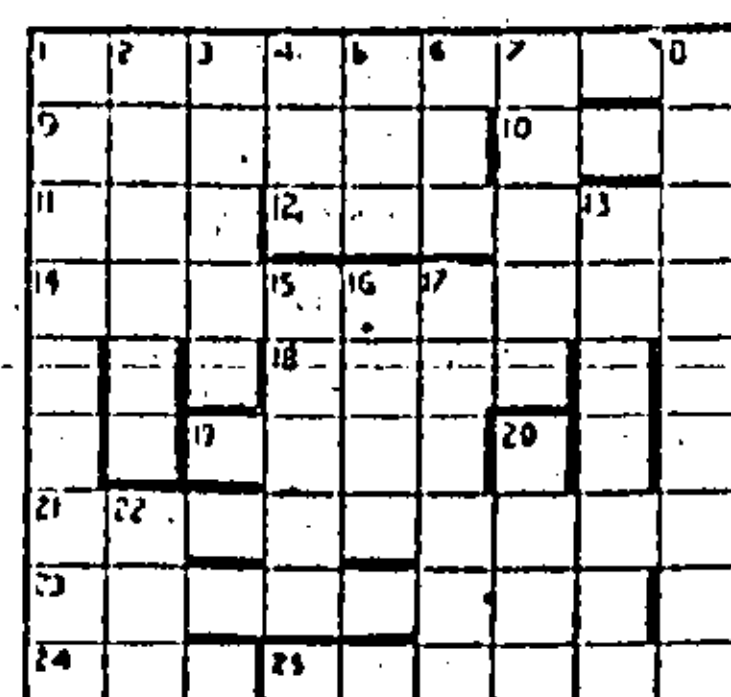
Lt-Gen John Lee, acting Supreme Allied Commander for the Mediterranean, told a press conference that Leghorn also would be used as a port for redeploying 23,000 American troops and a slightly larger British force. Completion of redeployment, he said, was scheduled 90 days after ratification of the Italian treaty, now expected about April 1.

There are approximately 28,000 American troops in Italy, 5,000 of whom are destined to form the American occupation unit in Trieste. The remainder will be redeployed, those with overseas duty yet to complete being sent to Germany and the rest back to the United States.

Asked whether the Italian treaty would become effective if Italy did not ratify it, Gen. Lee said the effective ratification date, as far as the Allies were concerned, would be the day on which the Big Four deposit their ratifications of the treaty in Paris.

Gen. Lee said that his personal belief was that Italy would ratify the treaty, but he added: "If she does not ratify it, she will receive no benefits from it. One of those benefits presumably will be the moving out of British and American troops. If Italy doesn't ratify, we might not move out."

CROSSWORD



1. Houdini. (9)
2. Scene of brutal murder. (8)
3. To be a (10)
4. Sweet prearranged. (3)
5. Overcome. (6)
6. Childhood talk, mostly innocuous. (8)
7. Guard the common (4)
8. Hold fast. (4)
9. Houdini. (9)
10. Dine even (anagram). (8)
11. Resistant. (6)
12. Easter for a change. (6)
13. If you were, would it keep you (10)
14. Acid. (6)
15. To be a (10)
16. 22 was made from one. (5)
17. Found in Arctic area. (3)
18. Seal. (3)
19. Suggests a wait. (5)
20. The shadow does this nightly. (6)
21. River material. (5)
22. Borrowed from. (7)
23. The French caves in dominant. (4)
24. You are only born this (4)
25. See 6. (3)
26. Anagram of yesterday's puzzle. (10)
27. Anagram of today's puzzle. (10)
28. Anagram of today's puzzle. (10)
29. Anagram of today's puzzle. (10)
30. Anagram of today's puzzle. (10)

Rupert & the New Pat—3



At length Mrs. Bear finishes her long list of things to be bought in the village and Rupert looks at it carefully. "My, what a lot," he says. "What'll I carry it all in?" He chooses the largest basket and runs off, but outside the cottage he stops abruptly. "I say, can't I take the garden trolley?" he cries. "I could get everything into it in one journey!" Very well, but take care of it," replies Mrs. Bear. So, after emptying out the leaves, he sets off with it gaily.

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LAST TWO DAYS

★ KINGS ★

RED SKELTON
ELEANOR POWELL

"SHIP AHOY"

M-G-M'S SMASH-MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
With Bert LAHR • Virginia O'BRIEN
ADDED! Latest Metro-News!

COMMENCING SUNDAY

BEERY • O'BRIEN
"BAD BASCOMB"

Marjorie MAIN • J. Carroll NAISH
Frances RAFFERTY • Marshall THOMPSON

Screen Play by William Linnam and Grant
Curtis • Original Story by D. A. Lundy
Directed by S. SYLVAN SIMON
Produced by ORVILLE G. DUNN

LEE THEATRE

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HARRIS & CO., ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11:00 A.M. AND 5:00 P.M. DAILY

LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M.

As Mr. Winkle Goes... So Goes Your Heart

Edward G. ROBINSON
"MR. WINKLE GOES TO WAR"

ADDED FUNNY SHORTS
"DIZZY DETECTIVES"

with
THREE STOOGES

COMING SOON!

OBJECTIVE BURMA

ERROL FLYNN

WILLIAM PRINCE • JAMES BROWN • DICK EDDMAN
GEO. TOBIAS • HENRY HULL • WARNER ANDERSON

Directed by ROBERT WALKER
Screen Play by Ronald MacDougall and Lester Cole • From an Original Story by Alvin Sargent • Music by Fritz Weiser

SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

MR. & MRS. MINIVER TOGETHER AGAIN
In A New Screen Triumph!

M-G-M presents
GREER GARSON
WALTER PIDGEON
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"

in the DUST IN TECHNICOLOR

UNO TEAM MAY ENTER YUGOSLAVIA

Athens, Mar. 13. Dispatches from northern Greece said the Yugo-Slav liaison officer notified the UNO Balkan Investigating Commission to-day that permission had been granted for one of its teams to enter Yugo-Slavia from which it was barred yesterday.

The Commission was reported to have held an emergency session last night at which the United States, British and French delegates protested against what they termed "sabotage of the Commission's task."—Associated Press.

OFFICER BAR IN AUSTRIA'S NEW ARMY

London, Mar. 13. Moscow Radio said the conference of Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies agreed to-day to bar from the new Austrian army any officer who held the rank of colonel or higher in the wartime army.

The deputies met to continue the drafting of the Austrian peace treaty.

The broadcast said Britain and the United States opposed the French proposal to bar Austrian officers who "served in the Fascist army and were more than twice promoted."

The deputies for Germany "continued their discussion of the procedure for the preparation of the peace treaty with Germany," the radio reported.—Associated Press.

SEARCH FOR DUTCH PLANE CONTINUES

Batavia, Mar. 13. The search was renewed at dawn to-day for the Dutch Air Force plane, carrying two crewmen and 25 passengers, which was reported missing yesterday on a flight from Batavia to Bandoeng, in the interior of Java.

A Dutch spokesman said the search is being pressed both by air and land, was centring around the rugged mountains north of Bandoeng. At the request of the Dutch, the Indonesian Republican army patrolled mountain areas which are in nationalist hands.

The passengers are all civilians, including nine women and two babies. Fourteen are Europeans, 10 Chinese and one Indonesian.—Associated Press.

KEDAH ROUNDUP

Singapore, Mar. 13. The Kedah police to-day began a roundup of alleged immigrants concerned in the recent disturbances on Kedah estates in northern Malaya.

Six Indians have been arrested as the result of complaints by a labourer that he was tied up for drinking to-day during an anti-to-day campaign, with which the strikes and disturbances were concerned.—Reuter.

KINGS

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE
SUNDAY, 16TH MARCH
AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

A Little Bit of Heaven

RODOLPH LAMOUR
FRED MacMURRAY
BETTY HUTTON
with DIANA LYNN

And The Angels Sing

and MIMI CHANDLER
RAYMOND WALSH
EDDIE FOT, Jr.
A Paramount Picture

AT REDUCED PRICES

Marshall To Explain New American Policy To Generalissimo Stalin

Moscow, Mar. 13. Some sources here said to-day that it would have been Gen George C. Marshall, and not President Truman, who would have delivered the pronouncement to Congress if the Secretary of State had not been in Moscow.

Gen Marshall assuredly knew every word of Mr Truman's speech before delivery, and undoubtedly contributed considerably both to its substance and form.

Denazification Report To Conference

London, Mar. 13. The Moscow Radio report on to-day's session of the Big Four Foreign Ministers said that the United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, opened discussion of denazification of Germany by giving figures on how the plan was being carried out in the United States zone.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, took the chair when the session opened, the broadcast said.

General Marshall reviewed denazification and disarmament plans in the United States zone from the beginning of the occupation, and gave figures on the number of arrested persons, courts set up and investigations under way, but the broadcast commented: "However, giving these figures, Gen Marshall did not say anything about the fact that in the American zone of Germany there are still most prominent Hitlerites at large."

The broadcast said Gen Marshall "moved a resolution on behalf of the American delegation to propose that note should be taken of the report of the Allied Control Council on denazification and that uniformly should be sought in denazification throughout Germany."

The resolution would entrust the Council with enforcing denazification laws, the broadcast said.—United Press.

Troops Fire On Immigrants

Palestine Arrests

Nicosia, Cyprus, Mar. 13. Five Jews were injured, two seriously when British troops opened fire on illegal immigrants after stones had been thrown at the staff of the immigrants' camp and a British soldier injured.

Two Jews were arrested on charges of escaping yesterday and handed over to the police. Shortly afterwards about 200 illegal immigrants demonstrated, and in spite of repeated warnings, refused to go to their own camp.—Reuter.

78 ARRESTED

Jerusalem, Mar. 13. Seventy-eight persons have been arrested in Palestine during the past fortnight as a result of military operations, it was stated officially in Jerusalem to-night. They included 15 members of the Stern Gang, 12 of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and 51 "connected with terrorism."

The statement added: "Other arrests are still to be made."

Meanwhile unconfirmed reports here to-day stated that a train was blown up to-night between Petahtikvah and Ramana on the main line. Heavy firing was reported but no casualties.—Reuter.

SHIP AGROUND

Jerusalem, Mar. 13. An army officer swam out with a breeches buoy to-day to the illegal immigrant ship Sussannah, which ran aground yesterday near Gaza, and 120 Jews still on board were being brought ashore by the buoy.

Earlier, 400 Jews from the ship reached Haifa, which was under curfew after an eleven hour journey in army lorries. They were then embarked for Cyprus. A second convoy reached Haifa to-day.—Reuter.

Increasing Jap Coal Output

Tokyo, Mar. 13. Mr Carl D. Ross, Chief of the machinery branch of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section's industrial division, said yesterday that mine rehabilitation offers the only hope for increasing Japan's coal production in the coming months.

He said if raw materials in Japan were properly utilized and allocated, they would be sufficient to provide new machinery and other essential improvements for mines.

Mr Ross said both food and labor conditions to-day were "as favorable as can be for many months," and for this reason production increase depends upon rehabilitation.

He said SCAP already has sanctioned measures designed to increase production, such as approval of loans to mines, raising the price of coal and strengthening the allocation system.—United Press.

The new Secretary of State will take the first opportunity that presents itself to explain the new American policy to Generalissimo Stalin, it was learned to-day. Apparently, however, it has not been decided whether Gen Marshall shall take the initiative and seek an appointment with Marshal Stalin or await the Kremlin initiative.

The earliest chance may be the Kremlin state dinner, if previous Soviet methods of entertaining are observed. It would at least allow the opportunity for preliminary talk with the Soviet leader, and to arrange later a more formal conversation.

Everywhere in Moscow, in hotel lobbies and embassies, to-day's question was: "What effect will this have on the Big Four sessions?"

It is doubtful, however, if the reaction will be clear for at least another day, although Gen Marshall faces Mr Molotov for the first time since President Truman spoke when the Foreign Ministers met at 4 p.m. at the Elysee Club.

No Report in Newspapers

Izvestia published on the back page this morning a 132-word story, quoting unfavourable U.S. senatorial reaction to Mr Truman's speech, which it referred to as a recommendation for loans to Greece and Turkey. Izvestia did not report on the speech itself.

The Tass agency had not carried the speech in its report to newspapers by 9 a.m. to-day, 12 hours after President Truman delivered it.

Many observers question whether Mr Truman's speech will bring a change in Gen Marshall's conference attitude. He said hardly a word during the first three days, sitting quietly, even explaining his change of position yesterday on procedure, and sending things item by item to the deputies.

Several members of delegations remarked on the great contrast thus far between Gen Marshall and Mr James F. Byrnes, who was loquacious and often dominated Council meetings as far as talking was concerned.

The major questions—as yet unanswered—raised by Mr Truman's speech are: "What effect will it have on decisions regarding Germany here, and what will be the Soviet reaction—passive or retaliatory?"—United Press.

After the arrival of Government reinforcements in Formosa, the reign of terror returned, according to the 13-man "Comfort Mission" which has just returned from Formosa.

The Mission charged Governor Chen Yi of having abandoned his promises of reform, and resorting to force and terrorism to suppress the population.

Over 200 Formosans have been arrested and others killed and missing. Taipei is described as a ghost city, and the population are afraid to leave their homes.

Rioting is still going on in several towns and the rebels are controlling communication lines and towns, but have handed back seven cities to the Government.

Taipei, the capital, is also experiencing a rice shortage.

The Mission denied reports from Hongkong that the Formosan Democratic League has appealed to the United Nations for placing Formosa under UNO mandate.—Reuter.

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Russians Plan Financial Rule Of Western Zones

Berlin, Mar. 13. Soviet agents are preparing for the economic invasion of Western Germany after the end of an inconclusive Moscow conference, it was learned here to-day.

The Russians are arming themselves, German sources say, with instruments of capitalism—industrial stocks. In the eastern zone, the Soviet occupation authorities have seized big industry for co-operation within Germany after the programme of dismantling machinery and shipping it to Russia had failed to realise expectations.

It was also learned to-day that German owners of expropriated factories are not being compensated. In negotiations here before the Moscow conference, Russia sought to requisition present and future production of western zone factories as reparations.

The proposal was opposed by the United States and Britain, who want the industrial output of their zones to be applied against costs of essential imports, mainly food.

Blocked by the Western powers from seizing western German goods as reparations, the Soviet authorities are believed to be seeking financial control in the United States and British zones.

This belief is founded on information about Russian agents buying industrial securities which were seized by the Red Army when it took Berlin.

The new Soviet purchases are rounding up these seized holdings: American and British pre-war investments in German properties are restricted to their post-war plans by laws prohibiting trading with the enemy.

This is the advantage the Russians are pressing in preparation for open competition for new ownership of Germany's key industries.

The Russians are taking eastern German industries under Kremlin rule, and they are in the fight for western Germany even if Kremlin tactics are barred.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



WODEHOUSE TO SETTLE IN AMERICA

Paris, Mar. 14. Mr P. G. Wodehouse sails for New York on March 18 with a pocket full of lyrics, a new butler supplanting his historic Jeeves, and a play that puts the United States Army's mythical "Kilroy" down among the Blandings Castle set in England. It is called "Kilroy Was There."

Mrs Wodehouse and their aging Peckines, which went through German internment with them, will accompany the author on his first trip to the United States since before the war.

A manuscript of Wodehouse's new play will leave by plane ahead of him. It is being carried over by Marcel Bernard, the French tennis champion, whose family looked after Mrs Wodehouse during the German occupation.

Bernard flies to the United States next Tuesday for a tennis tour with Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

New Butler Named Spink

In the play, Wodehouse lets Kilroy mingle with characters of the Bertie Wooster type, and introduces a new butler named Spink. He said he planned to get back to Jeeves some day.

Blandings Castle itself gets another setting in his latest novel, "Full Moon," which will be published in the United States in May.

Mr Wodehouse said he expects to stay in the United States—that is where the big market is, he explained—and return to England only for visits. He is anxious to get back to Broadway to talk to old friends.

He is still unhappy, he said, that his six widely publicised broadcasts from Berlin were "misinterpreted." His message recordings, he felt, were not more representative than writing letters.—Associated Press.

FINED FOR BOGUS 'PHONE CALLS

Oxford, Mar. 13. Twenty-two-year-old Dirk Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, and two other Oxford undergraduates were fined £25 to-day for making bogus telephone calls, apparently as a prank to see if they could get ambulance drivers out looking for a friend whom they represented as mad.—United Press.

American Killed In Armed Robbery

Manila, Mar. 13. An American lumberman was killed and a Filipino chauffeur wounded when four armed men riddled their automobile with rifle bullets and robbed a \$7,000 payroll in Baguio.

The American is Emil Jorgensen, 63. He died instantly from a bullet wound in the head.—United Press.

Savoy Hotel Strike

London, Mar. 13. The catering staff at the Savoy Hotel struck to-night just as it was about to serve dinner, and dining room and grill room patrons were forced to eat elsewhere.

The strikers said 600 men and women had ceased work in a protest against the dismissal of a steward. The management promised a statement later.—United Press.

Japan May Apply For US Anti-Communist Loan

Tokyo, Mar. 14. High official Japanese financial circles are already discussing the possibility of Japan applying for an "anti-Communist" loan from the United States along the lines of the proposed aid to Greece and Turkey, it is learned by the United Press.

President Truman's message to Congress on the eastern Mediterranean situation has led some Japanese to believe that there is hope that America will aid this country's reconstruction also—to protect the new democratic trend here.

An informant who attended one of these meetings told the United Press the Japanese are investigating methods to be followed in actually trying to secure United States funds. It seems the best chance to get a loan for reconstruction, the informant said, would be if "we can prove that Japan will go Communist without outside aid."

He said the Japanese probably will not take any open action until they see how Congress treats Mr Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Smuts Visits Royal Family

Harrismith, South Africa, Mar. 13. The Royal Family to-day warmly greeted Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, the South African Premier, who is to spend a week-end of rest and recreation with them in the National Park in Natal.

Field Marshal Smuts talked with correspondents at Harrismith station with the greatest affability, but declined to be drawn into a serious interview.

Concerning President Truman's "aid to Greece and Turkey" plan, and the United Nations, he remarked lightly: "Do not try to vilify us too fast. I like a little white barbarism."—Associated Press.

Hongkong Police Reserve

DRILL PARADES

All ranks of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will attend Murray Parade Ground on Monday, and Wednesday, March 17 and 19 at 5.30 p.m., for drill parade. Dress—uniform.

INSPECTION

All ranks of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will attend Murray Parade Ground on Friday, March 21 at 5 p.m., for an inspection by the Commissioner of Police. Dress—uniform.

COMMENDATION

C. I. (R) T'so Chi On is commended for the capture of a snatcher when off duty.

Sgt. T. O. T'SO, Senior Superintendent of Police, (Reserve).

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Colonel E. J. R. Mitchell, O.B.E., ED, Commanding H.K.V.D.C. Order No. 747 dated 12th March, 1947.

Outfitter: Captain J. Weston, G.M., the Devonshire Regiment, assumed the appointment of Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. on 1st March, 1947, vice Captain A. H. G. Morrison, 2 G.I.

Para Order No. 10 dated 12th March, 1947.

Arrival: Pte. Barton J. F. (5 Dec. 46).

Strength-Decrease: 4843 Pte. Yvanovich V. No. 6 Coy (4 Mar.); 3030 Pte. Way W.K. No. 3 Coy (4 Mar.).

(Signed) J. WESTON, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Corps.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post 50 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Friday, March 14

Airmail: Canton, 3.30 p.m.; Bangkok, 3.30 p.m.; Bagkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay, 3.30 p.m.; Saigon, 3.30 p.m.; London, New York, Canada, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Canton, 4 p.m.; East Africa, 4 p.m.; Shanghai, 2 p.m.; Mauritius, South Africa (via Durban), 3 p.m.; Straits, Egypt, Europe (via London), 3 p.m.

Macao, Tainan, Shekhi, 4 p.m.; Kanton, 4 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.; Saturday, March 15

Airmail: Canton, 10 a.m.; Kanton, 10 a.m.; Bangkok, 10 a.m.; Bagkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay, 10 a.m.; Saigon, 10 a.m.; London, New York, Canada, 10 a.m.

Seamail: Canton, 10 a.m.; East Africa, 10 a.m.; Shanghai, 2 p.m.; Mauritius, South Africa (via Durban), 3 p.m.; Straits, Egypt, Europe (via London), 3 p.m.

Macao, Tainan, Shekhi, 4 p.m.; Kanton, 4 p.m.

Train: Canton, 10 a.m.; Sunday, March 16

Airmail: Canton, 10 a.m.; Kanton, 10 a.m.; Bangkok, 10 a.m.; Bagkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay, 10 a.m.; Saigon, 10 a.m.; London, New York, Canada, 10 a.m.

Seamail: Canton, 10 a.m.; East Africa, 10 a.m.; Shanghai, 2 p.m.; Mauritius, South Africa (via Durban), 3 p.m.; Straits, Egypt, Europe (via London), 3 p.m.

Macao, Tainan, Shekhi, 4 p.m.; Kanton, 4 p.m.

Train: Canton, 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6.30 to 11 p.m., and also on 9.55 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 6.30 to 7.30 and 9 to 11 p.m.

11.15 p.m. "Film Memories": 7 London Relay: World News; 7.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 7.15 "Romance and Rhythm"; 7.20 Studio "You Asked for It"—Variety Request Programme Arranged by Lynn Fraser; 8.20 "Movie Moments"; 8.30 London Relay: News; 8.40 Studio: Piano recital by Luba Shafarin; A. Beethoven Programme with brief Commentary by Father Ryan; 9.25 9.40 Pablo Casals and His Cello; 10.25 Verdi's "Aida"—Act 4. Performed by the Principals, Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala Opera House, Milan; 11 Close Down.

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RICHARD LLEWELLYN'S

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

DAVID LLOYD PARRY, JOHN CRISP, LEE MCDOWALL, LODER, ALLGOOD

SHOWING TO-DAY **ALHAMBRA THEATRE** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

SUSANNA FOSTER, TURHAN BEY, ALAN CURTIS

ERISCO SAT

ANDY DEVINE, THOMAS GOMEZ, COLLETTE LYONS, FUZZY HUSBY, SAMUEL S. HINDS

SHOWING TO-DAY **GATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Alice FAYE, John PAYNE, Jack OAKIE, Lynn BARI

"HELLO, FRISCO HELLO" IN TECHNICOLOR

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